

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—
RANDWICK RACES.
MONDAY, 2nd January, 1865.
Excursion Trains will leave RICHMOND and
PENRITH as under, viz. :—

Richmond	a.m.
Penrith	9.0

Windsor	9.15
Mulgrave	9.25
Riverstone	9.40
Blacktown	10.5
Fenrith	9.30
South Creek	9.43

Blacktown	10.0
Parramatta	10.30
Burwood	10.50
Ashfield	10.55
Newtown	11.3
(Arrival)—Sydney	11.10

Returning from Sydney for the above stations at 7 p.m.

Single fares for the double journey available for the day only.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works—Railway Branch.
Sydney, 29th December, 1864.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—
WINDSOR AND RICHMOND LINE.

MONDAY, 2nd January, 1865.
Excursion Trains to RIVERSTONE, MULGRAVE,
WINDSOR, and RICHMOND will leave Sydney on
the above day, at 9.0 and 10.15 a.m.; returning at 4 p.m.
and 6.45 p.m. from Richmond, calling at all stations.
Single fares for the double journey, available for the day
only.

Department of Public Works—Railway Branch,
Sydney, 29th December, 1864.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
Great Southern, Western, and Windsor and Richmond Railways.

MONDAY, 2nd January, 1865.

Excursion Tickets will be issued on the above date, at a Single Fare for a double journey, at and to all stations, available for the day only.

JOHN R.A.E., Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works—Railway Branch,
Sydney, 29th December, 1864.

MATTERS ALL CLUB RACER

Tattersall's Club Races.
Randwick Racecourse, MONDAY, January 2nd.
TICKETS of admission to the Grand Stand and
 Saddling Padock can be obtained at Tattersall's Hotel,
 Pitt-street, and on the day of the Races at the box office of
 the Grand Stand on the course. Charge 2s. 6d.
WILLIAM JOHN O'BRIEN, Tattersall's Hotel.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB RACES.
Tattersall's Club Races.
Randwick Racecourse, MONDAY, January 2nd, 1885.
A first-class LUNCHEON will be provided (including all the delicacies of the season) for the members of Tattersall's Club and their friends, in the Jockey Club Dining Room, under the Grand Stand.

WILLIAM JOHN O'BRIEN, Tattersall's Hotel.
TATTERSALL'S CLUB RACES.
 Tattersall's Club Races.
 Randwick Racecourse, MONDAY, January 2nd.
 LUNCH for the Public, at Tattersall's Hotel, under the
 Grand Stand.

Charge, 2s. 6d.
WILLIAM JOHN O'BRIEN, Tattersall's Hotel.
AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
SPRING OF 1866.
RENEWAL of the (Australian) DERBY STAKES of
30 sovs. each, h. fr., for colts 8st. 10 lb., and fillies 8 st.

of 5 lb., then three years old. One mile and a half. If more than twenty subscribers, the owner of the second horse to receive 60 sovs. out of the stakes, which are to be made at the Secretary's office, in Sydney, before starting, or not entitled to receive, though a winner. The winner to pay 20 sovs. towards the expenses and regulations of the course. The subscription to close on the Thursday after the

ATUUM Meeting of 1869, and the horses to be named to the Secretary, in Sydney, on or before that day.

ATUUM of 1867.

RENEWAL of the (Australian) ST. LEGER STAKES of 30 mvs. each, h.f., for colts 8 to 10 lbs. and fillies 8 to 10 lbs., then three years old. One mile and three quarters. If more than twenty subscribers, the owner of the best horse to win the stake.

one second time to receive no vote, but of the stakes, which are to be made at the Secretary's office, in Sydney, before starting, and not entitled to receive, though a winner. The winner to pay 20 svs. towards the expenses and regulations of the course. The subscriptions to close on the Thursday after the Autumn Meeting of 1865, and the horses to be named to the Secretary, in Sydney, on or before that day.

SPRING OF 1867.

THE DRBBY ST. LEGER HANDICAP, 2000 sovs.
(from the fund) added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each for acceptors, h. f., for horses nominated in either the Australian Derby of 1865, or St. Leger of 1866. Two sales. Second horse 40 sovs. from the prize; weights to be published on the second Saturday after the St. Leger day of 1866, and acceptances (accompanied by 3 sovs.) declared to

the Secretary within twenty-five days thereafter. A winner of any handicap after the publication of the weights to carry 3 lb.; of two or more, 5 lb. extra. Entrance 3 sovs. The entrances to close on the Thursday after the Autumn Meeting of 1865, and the horses to be named (accompanied by 5 sovs.) to the Secretary, in Sydney, on or before that day.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—RANDWICK RACES.—
The best place of amusement for the day. Seven
Races. £500 to be run for.

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Races. £500 to be run for.

Vauxhall Gardens, Randwick. A first-
rate Band engaged:

Vauxhall Gardens, Randwick.—Sports for

REFRESHMENTS and DRINKS at town prices.
Buses plying all day. JOHN GRICE, proprietor.

GRAND REGATTA at HUNTER'S HILL,
JANUARY 2nd.—Garibaldi Hotel.—Wines and
Spirits of the best quality, at Sydney Prices.

HURRHH, Hurrab, GARIBALDI HOTEL.—A good Luncheon will be provided at a moderate charge.

GARIBALDI, Garibaldi Hotel.—Every thing provided for visitors and their friends, very moderate.

JOHN CUNEO.

WATSON'S BAY.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Steun-

WATSON'S BAY.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Great success of the Buckley Minstrels on Boxing Day.

WATSON'S BAY.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Comedians hear their sing their comic songs, &c.

WATSON'S BAY.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Lots of Fun. Climbing greasy pole, and other sports.

WATSON'S BAY MENAGERIE.—The finest Collection of Wild Beasts in the colonies.

WATSON'S BAY MENAGERIE.—Comins and Mrs. Monkey and her young one.

BROKEN BAY EXCURSION.
2nd January.
THIS DAY, from Clarence and Richmond Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, AGNES IRVING, Captain GREER, at 10 a.m.
Fare..... 5s. for the trip.

MIDDLE HARBOUR, Clontarf. Gardens, 12.30, from
The KIAMA, THIS DAY, at 10, 12.30, from
Circular Quay, calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.
Band engaged.
Return tickets..... 2s. 6d. each.

M Steamers **URARA**
GRAFTON
BREADALBANE
KEMBLA
from Circular Quay, at 10 a.m., and every half-hour.
From Woolloomooloo Bay, at 10 a.m.,
PHANTOM

GRAFTON.
German Band engaged.
Return tickets..... 2s. 6d. each.
P. KORFF.
MANLY BEACH STEAMERS.
TUESDAY, 3rd January.

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.—The first Annual BALL will take place at the Shakespeare Hall, King and Sussex streets, on MONDAY, January 2nd, 1836. Ad-

NOTICE—I hereby
CREDIT to my
RYAN, after this date.
street.

lation in the country can boast of a finer or more

well-regulated market. From the Market Hall, after a formal reception by the Market Committee, the guests drove to the Temperance Hall in

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[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]
Bolton, Tuesday Evening.
Mr. Bailey, M.P., Mr. H. Ashworth, and other gentlemen of local note, were at the platform.
The Mayor, in introducing the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the meeting, said: Fellow-countryman and countrywoman, no words of mine are needed on this occasion. I will only say this is a proud day for Bolton. (Cheers.) We are honoured by the presence of one whose name is a household word in England, and whose deeds have made him famous through the length and breadth of the British Isles. (Cheers.)

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For convenience you are now enduring are attendant on a course of transition, and on the process of return from a state of things which are unnatural and exceptional to a state of things which is desirable, sound, and healthy. (Hear, hear.) It is not possible to escape from a disturbance and distortion so vast as the cotton industry has undergone without suffering great inconvenience on the way. A man cannot throw off a virulent disease without finding that the goal of return to health is rough and uneasy, and that in the very process of cure much secondary suffering must be borne. Hence, if the effect of circumstances has been, as we know it has been, to multiply five or six fold the price of the raw material, it is a condition of affairs which

cannot be permanent. Your industry could not permanently succeed in connection with it, but it could be a very profitable one for a while. It would cease before you arrive at a thoroughly national confidence in a person which would in turn be the basis of a permanent success. It is different, indeed, from the program that some of our friends have been following for the past years back, but yet at the same time amounting in substance to very serious errors. As I have said, it is a very serious error, as it were, to allow to be controlled by logic. I speak in the presence of those who have been following the program of the past, and correct me if I am wrong; but I do trust, that the program of the past is a very serious one, perhaps dated only by a very few years, so few that they might almost be numbered in months. I have said that the program of the past is an enterprise in, which the doctrine of Sarah Lawrence practically depended again referred to the doctrine of the past. I have said that it is not only so, but carrying on those operations with a certainty and stability which would be the basis of a permanent success. It would have been able to sustain. (Cheers.) Now, Mr. Mayor, I have said that the program of the past is an enterprise in, which the doctrine of Sarah Lawrence, except to assure you that this kind recognition that I have that at your hands will be an addition to the credit of the city, and the honor and integrity as I may in the path of public

that I have already said, and I have no more to say on this subject, except to express my profound respect for the gentleman to whom I am so happy to be introduced. It is happily the sentiment which pervades, I believe, the minds of all the members of this assembly, and of this country. Here, the discharge of our duties is very important. In many things it is difficult to be critical. The concerns of the vast country which we represent are of a peculiar character, that to handle them as they ought to be handled altogether transcends and exceeds the powers of any individual. I am confident that there should be much in the proceedings of Parliament and of Government which should excite criticism and remark, but I do not think it wise to do so, because it might change the character of the Government, and of other things which we ought to say would be wrong in confiding. But, gentlemen, I would beg you to remember that the Legislature is the guardian of the virtues of the Legislators in this country; they are faults which they possess and which are common with the mass of the nation.

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everything I accept the higher mind of the Free Church, everybody except the few who if the governors of the Church were divinely chosen, would be selected to govern. There is not a belief in the body which it does not fairly uphold, not a prejudice which it does not crystallize, not a passing cloud of thought or emotion to which it does not give some sort of expression. Even those spasms of fervour in which the Scotch genius seems occasionally to spring out of itself, to rise as if impelled by a force beyond itself into a region saintly, and sweet, and nobler than that in which the daily life of the Church is passed, are fairly, sometimes most nobly, reflected in that Assembly.

It is a meeting of divines and laymen, of the highest rank and intelligence, and the fervor, and even the eloquence of Scotland shines out strongly in its debates. To read the speeches addressed to it, and then, only, there would seem to be a difference of opinion. The first represents the view, now, is there—of the lower portion of the nation, and the second, the view of the higher. Those who have watched its proceedings, I say, to all reading and thinking Scotsmen, it is clear that the Scotch people are not only the most sensible of the way by the Irish, and the perseverance of motives which, if not correct, are at least honest. The Scotch people are not only the most sensible of the way by the Irish, and the perseverance of motives which, if not correct, are at least honest. The Scotch people are not only the most sensible of the way by the Irish, and the perseverance of motives which, if not correct, are at least honest.

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demagogue who insists on dividing the contributions of the rich among the congregations of the poor. In other words, the Democratic Assembly is really governed not in thought but in fact by the least educated and most interested section of the Ministry, and the true mind of the Church is swayed by sheer numerical power. If Dr. Chalmers were to rise again, Dr. Begg would succeed in voting him down, and it is the speakers who really sway the thoughts of the Church, the cultivated, orthodox, thinking men who have in their hearts a suspicion that the Apostles held ideas about "Christian liberty" rather over the head of Dr. Begg, as it were, every day. Supposing, for example, that he proposed as mere matter of good taste to substitute the psalms as they stand for the astounding collection of doggerel the Church uses in place of a decent hymn-book, they might evince all cultivated men; but Dr. Begg would protest against the introduction of human taste into the matter, and the votes would be with Dr. Begg. That is precisely what we dread from a House of Commons elected by universal suffrage, the swamping of the educated by the mass, the blind pressure of interests upon thought, the substitution of the member for Lambeth for the member for Oxford as an active governing power. He would not of course rise above Mr. Gladstone in the House, for intellect has rights even in democracies, and even the Highland Host has not yet had the impudence to elect Dr. Begg to the Moderator's chair; but he would rise above him in votes, and it is by votes and not by speeches that popular assemblies must act. A representation of classes instead of numbers would relieve the Free Church of this overwhelming pressure, and it is just such a representation that we are anxious to retain for the national Assembly.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

(From the London Review, October 1.)

HALY—the grave of Shelley, of Keats, and of Elizabeth Barrett Browning—this week sends news of the death, at sunny and illustrious Florence, of Walter Savage Landor, another English poet, not so widely great as the three we have mentioned, yet of a rare and exquisite genius. The poet of "The Cenci," the singer of "Endymion" and of the early gods, and the apt and passion-wasted woman who consumed her fragile life in the glory and power of her mental creations, all died prematurely—the first two especially so. Landor, on the contrary, seemed to conserve his vitality in the warm and caressing South, until he attained an age far beyond the ordinary span of human beings. When he drew his last breath on the 17th of September, he wanted less than five months of ninety. The death of so venerable a member of the Literary Republic, though one has expected to hear of it, almost day by day, for some years past, cannot all, when at length it comes, to communicate a shock even greater than we should experience from the decease of much younger men. When a nonagenarian of distinction dies, he seems to carry away with him a portion of the preceding age, with which it is always interesting and agreeable to possess a few living links. Year by year, the lingering relics of the old Georgian times are being taken from among us, and soon there will be no one left who can talk from personal recollections of the days of the first French Revolution. The author of the "Imaginary Conversations"

is almost the very last of that great band of literary men—poets and prose writers—who cast such a light over the close of the eighteenth and commencement of the nineteenth centuries. We cannot recollect any writer, even of the latter part of that era, still spared to us, besides Mr. Froster, and a Barry Cornwall, was quite a cadet in comparison with such veteran captains and colonels as Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, and Landor. It was about the time of the Reign of Terror, or but shortly after, that Landor published his first volume of poems; yet up to a very recent date his familiar name appeared every now and then in the newspapers at the foot of verses and philippics on contemporary events. We are accustomed to regard Byron, Shelley, and Keats as men of an epoch long gone by, and in many respects very different from our own; yet the oldest of the three—Byron—was but six or seven years of age when Landor commenced his public career as an author; and Keats, if he were living, would still only be sixty-eight. Though some years younger than Rogers, Landor belonged to the same general period, and when Rogers died, he seemed to succeed to the old banker-poet's honours as the literary representative of the past revolutionary era. In many respects he was a much more fitting representative than Rogers; for he was himself revolutionary—a genuine product of the scorching lava-flood which, seventy years ago, and poured, rolled over the mind of Europe, and, like the actual lava-flood of Etna, Vesuvius, fertilised and warmed into rich growths of corn and vine the fields which it glistened at first have seemed to desolate. Rogers, aged, belonged over to the pre-revolutionary period. He called, when he was a young man, at Johnson's chambers in Bolt-court, and ran away in terror of the grim old Leviathan when his hand was on the knocker. Johnson died in 1784, at which time the ancient order of things was still undisturbed; so that Rogers's tastes and feelings were formed before the great outbreak of Paris. Landor, however, was not born until 30th January, 1775, and was therefore only fourteen years of age in 1789, the time from which the actual revolution in France may be said to date. Consequently, his mind, at a most impressionable time of life, received a republican and democratic bias from the daily progress of events on the other side of the Channel. All the enthusiastic young men of that time were republicans. Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, in the warmth and ardour of their youth, hymned the glorious advent of Liberty, and concocted schemes for the regeneration of the world, and became disenchanted as so many do, and, in mere hopelessness or pette, went over to the side of rampant Toryism. Landor had a deeper faith in the principles which he espoused in early life, or a more stubborn pride of consistency; for, to his eternal honour be it said, he preserved, even to the end, amidst the frosts and snows of age, his youthful passion for the universal freedom of mankind. That passion, we cannot but think, sometimes evinced itself in very injudicious terms. In his hatred of tyrants he vindicated the stupid mistake of tyrannicide, and even at one time publicly offered a reward to anyone who would kill a despot. His Liberalism was moulded too much on the ancient classical type, which, to say the truth, the world has long and grievously in need of reform of some kind; but it contained a fine germ of noble principles, and it is a grand and unusual spectacle to see a man holding to his life-long conviction of human progress and amelioration

long after age has dimmed his eyes and enfeebled the energies of his soul. It is so common a thing for men as they grow old to lose their faith in the nobler aspirations of youth—it is, indeed, so natural a result of disappointment and failure, and weariness of heart, and the sorrows of long conflict and the bitter experience of life, to say nothing of the baser motives which influence many—that we ordinarily pass over the offence with a certain silent palliation, though it is really one of the most melancholy evidences of human frailty. But the reputation of Landor needs no such excuses. Though coming of an aristocratic stock—for he combined in his veins some of the best blood of Warwickshire and Staffordshire—he was from first to last true to the popular principles he espoused as a boy; and when, in 1808, he raised a troop of volunteers, and went out to Spain to fight on the side of the people against the invasion of Napoleon, or when, in subsequent days, he returned to King Ferdinand his commission as colonel, and the record of thanks of the Supreme Junta, on that monarch setting aside the constitution, he was not more thoroughly imbued with the love of freedom, and with sympathy for the oppressed of all races, than when in very recent years he hailed the uprising of the Italian people, and prophesied the downfall of the Papal tyranny. His own personal predilections were for the ancient republican form of government which shines with such ideal grandeur from the annals of Greece and Rome; and he would probably have been pleased to see the Areopagus sitting again at Athens, and consuls governing Italy once more from the palaces of the Eternal City. But he was not bigoted to these classical and scholarly tastes. He was for some years very friendly to the second French Empire, though he afterwards broke with Louis Napoleon, and rated him bitterly, because he thought he had not fulfilled the Liberal programme of the "Idées," and had treacherously retreated from the war of 1859; and we believe he accepted the monarchical government of Victor Emmanuel as a legitimate expression of the national will. So, also, in his earlier years, with the rule of King Ferdinand of Spain which he helped to rescue from the intervention of Napoleon, he understood that he meant to govern constitutionally. Landor, therefore, cannot be said to have been a fanatical republican; but there can be no doubt that he had an individual partiality for the elective form of government.

We recollect reading some verses of his in a weekly contemporary at the time of the French Revolution of 1848, in which he exhorted the Provisional Government not to amend or reconstruct monarchy, as in 1830—not

To try and prune the deadly tree,
But to reach the root of Royalty.

We have not seen this poem since the time in question, but we believe the quotation is exact. Masculine, nervous writing, that, for a man of seventy-three!

The same classic tastes which made Landor a republican gave the form and colour of his genius. He composed in Latin where most other men would have chosen their own language; and even when he wrote in English (which he handled with consummate power and grace), he thought, so to say, in Latin and Greek. His poetry was statuesque in its outline, its proportions, its repose, its pale marble beauty, its freedom from anything startling, passionate, tumultuous, and gorgeous, and its appeal to the inner perceptions of cultivated minds; his prose, though full of implied feeling and subtle harmony, had the severity and the jealous restraint of a mind disciplined by familiarity with the demi-gods of the ancient world. His "Imaginary Conversations" are rich in thought and individuality, and, though far from being "popular reading," will retain a permanent place in English letters. Next to the glories of Greece and Rome, mediæval Italy had the greatest attractions for Landor, and there can be no doubt that he profoundly apprehended the character of the Italian people—their faults as well as their virtues. The best years of his life were spent in his exquisite villa near Florence, within sight of those "Etrurian shades" which, "high over-arched, embower" the slopes of Vallombrosa; amidst the splendid memories of the old commercial republic, and accompanied by the ghosts of statesmen, soldiers, poets, painters, architects, and philosophers—the stately procession of four centuries, from Dante to Galileo. Though Landor for awhile abandoned France and Italy, his heart must assuredly have always been there; and, after a residence of a few years at Bath—the English city which, above all others, possesses, both in its buildings and in its surrounding scenery, an Italian character—he returned to the banks of the Arno, and in the land of his affections has at length concluded his long life. He had a great admiration of the Tuscan disposition, and used to say that people must go to Tuscany to know what a true gentleman is. The last few years of his life had the languor and something of the weariness of extreme age. He is now, however, at rest in that solemn repose which is appointed for us all; but his genius will be alive, and working on the minds of others, long after we, who have no such legacy to bequeath, shall have followed him.

MR. SAMUEL LAING ON INDIA.

On the evening of Tuesday, October 11, Mr. Laing, late Finance Minister for India, gave a lecture in the Grammar School at Kirkwall, N.B., his native place, in accordance with the invitation of the Young Men's Literary Association. The *Orkney Herald* reports the lecture at length, and from it we gather that his work was received at home. He found, greatly to his surprise, on landing in England, that instead of having satisfied every one that Indian finance was restored, Sir Charles Wood was taking every opportunity to impress his countrymen with the belief that his budget was a delusion. Of course he was very angry, but he could not look back with equanimity at the controversy; especially, he added, because every one of his disputed figures had been substantiated by the result. But he admitted that Sir Charles Wood's attack upon him was not so entirely without excuse as it appeared to him at the time. His character as a Finance Minister was not sufficiently high to justify Sir Charles Wood in taking for granted his assertion that the chronic deficit of £6,000,000 had in a few short months been converted into a surplus. Sir Charles Wood acted from a sense of public duty, and he bore him no grudge. Leaving this matter, Mr. Laing traced the progress of India from the small settlement of a few factories, scarcely a century ago, to the empire of 150,000,000 subjects now under our rule; and then he spoke of the condition of Indian finance when he landed. He found a deficit of £6,000,000; newly imposed taxes unpopular and unproductive; the credit of the Government low; and only £28,000,000 a year

revenue, admitting reduction. Out of this they saved £5,000,000 by reduction in three months; £2,000,000 more during the next year, and that with the buoyancy of the revenue gave a surplus, after remitting taxation and increasing and disbanded and officers were consolidated or abolished. He always considered the principle of managing public affairs should be the same as in private business. The plans he pursued in India were precisely similar to those he had adopted when called to the chairmanship of the Brighton Railway at a time when his finances were at a low ebb. The question of barracks and public buildings was very like that of stations and platelayers' cottages; so also the question whether one battalion could be safely trusted to the work of two, was similar to the question, could one pointman instead of two be trusted at a certain junction. Patience in hearing evidence, common sense in weighing the *pros* and *cons*, and promptitude in carrying out the decision, were required in both cases. Having described the changes made in the government on the ending of the East India Company's rule, he said there was one grave question on which he always differed from Sir Charles Wood, and upon which he felt the greatest uneasiness, that is, as to the extent to which the Government of India is to be conducted in India or in England. "Admitting that some check on the absolute power of a Governor-General, as wielded by Lord Dalhousie and the great viceroys who preceded him, is necessary and desirable, the question is, shall this be done as regards England by the general supervision and control of the Secretary of State in important matters; and as regards India by decentralisation and increasing the strength and authority of those great councils of the State where public matters are discussed and different interests are represented; or shall it be done by demolishing the authority of all Indian governments from the Viceroy downwards, and practically vesting the government in a Secretary of State and a council of retired Indians sitting in London? The former was the principle advocated by Lord Canning and all the distinguished Indian officials with whom I came in contact in India. The latter had been the principle held by the Home Government, and to a great extent acted on for the last three years." He was of opinion that this system impairs the prestige and authority of the Governor-General, always the mainspring of the government of India. It seemed to him that to centralise everything in London was only to repeat in a tenfold more dangerous manner the mistake of Lord Dalhousie in centring everything in Calcutta. The inevitable result of the system was that the colonial Government would be unpopular. It was now unpopular in Canada, Australia, the Cape, and everywhere, and would be so, so long as it attempted to govern distant colonies from Downing-street. In three cases out of four it was wrong, with the very best intention, from the want of local knowledge; in the fourth case, where it was right, it was sure to be misunderstood, and often more bitterly abused than when it had made a mistake. He then spoke of the competitive system, and feared it had been carried too far in regard to Indian appointments. The old system, whatever may have been its defects, worked well in the essential point of giving us an admirable body of public servants, who were, as a general rule, proud of the service, and attached to the country. Competitive examination may give a class of equal abilities, but will not give men of equal standing, and equally attached to India by ties of family connection. The first man whom you may pick up on the streets may be intrinsically as good a man as the son of Sir John Lawrence, but Mr. Laing doubted if he is likely to be as good a man for the special work you want out of an Indian official. In conclusion, Mr. Laing spoke of the future of India. "Lord Canning," he said, "left India in the flood tide of prosperity, and at the very pinnacle of his own personal reputation and popularity. The recollections of the mutiny were not only effaced, but a new and unknown feeling of loyalty to the Crown and attachment to British rule had sprung up among a large class of the native population. The official European community was proud of its chief; the non-official Europeans, once bitterly hostile, were thoroughly reconciled; and when Lord Canning left India, it is hard to say whether he was most esteemed and beloved by natives or Europeans. When he met Lord Egin on the steps of Government House he handed over to him a new empire, pacified, reconciled, reorganised, in a state of the highest material and financial prosperity, and full of hope for the future. It is because I had the privilege of sharing in the council of that illustrious statesman, and of taking a zealous and active, though humble part in the great work which was going on, that I have presumed to-night on the patience of an indulgent audience to discourse at length on subjects which to me must always retain the deepest interest. It is because I feel this deep interest that I have thought it my duty, in drawing a picture of India's present prosperity, not to omit mention of those rising dangers by which, in my judgment, that prosperity may be imperilled. I see nothing in the situation of India itself which is not full of promise. I see no limit to the material prosperity which awaits it as communications are opened up, commerce extended, and agriculture improved; and I see no limit to the social, political, educational, and ultimately religious and moral advance which will surely attend on this development of peaceful progress and contact with expanding civilisation. The only cloud in the horizon seems to me to be the tendency to centralise details of Government too much in an office 8000 miles off, and where, in the absence of free contact with the varied classes, European and native Indian society, red-tape of necessity assumed undue preponderance, and a narrow, illiberal, and irritating tone is given to the relations between the supreme power and the body of public servants, by whom the Governor-General is assisted, after all, by practically done on the spot. I think we shall be putting our eyes to all experience if we are not led to apprehend that, with an empire rising so rapidly in all the elements of wealth, intelligence, and independence, the unpopularity which has attended all attempts to concentrate details of government in Downing-street did not soon extend from the official to the non-official community, and, as in the celebrated instance of the Mysore grants, unite all England in one chorus of indignant remonstrance against a Government too distant to hear even the whistle of the storm which it had raised. The other great danger which I see is that of the deterioration of the great Indian services by too complete a rupture with their past traditions, and too absolute an application of the favourite English theories of the day. After all, men, not measures, are the great requisite in India. As long as we have a succession of men in the

civil and military services like those of whom the two Lawrences, Frere, Outram, Montgomery, Grant, Edmonstone, and Bendon may be taken as the type, I have no fear for India. But shall we retain that stamp of men when the system under which they were selected and trained has been obliterated, and when the posts of emolument and prospects of preferment have been considerably curtailed? Will a staff corps, to be recruited by officers who may volunteer from the Queen's regiments serving in India, give us the same class of men as the cadets of Addiscombe—men who, like Havelock, were content for years with the patient drudgery and hardly earned pay of subaltern service in a native Indian regiment, while all the time they had in them, to be called forth in case of need, the elements of the hero and the statesman? For my part I can only say that I hope for the best, but that it is a hazardous experiment. It is an experiment which I would not myself have ventured to make. I would not, to use a homely phrase, have "put all my eggs in the same basket." I would have retained the old organisation of the Indian army in Madras and Bombay, where it had remained faithful, and confined the experiment of reorganisation, in the first instance at least, to Bengal, when the native army had dissolved itself by mutiny. I would have retained Addiscombe and Haylebury, and introduced the system of competitive examination only partially, and at an earlier age. I would have given the new system a fair start by such a prompt and liberal settlement of all superseded officers as should make the whole service feel they had been dealt with generously. But these are mere dreams. I had no power in these matters, and in all probability never shall have any. I merely signalise dangers which appear to me to menace the future, but which I heartily hope may be successfully surmounted. After all, I have great faith in the good sense and sterling qualities of Britons of every grade and under all circumstances. If defects are found to exist in India they will be discovered and amended. The country is so prosperous that it will take a great deal to hurt it. The finances are in such a state that with continued economy in great matters, money is no obstacle in carrying out reforms proved to be desirable. The only thing I fear is the centralisation of authority at a distance, until officials on the spot lose the habit of thinking and acting for themselves, while distant authorities ignore dangers till they become serious, simply because they live 8000 miles off in a different circle of ideas and surrounding atmosphere. I must now conclude. I fear you may think I have anticipated the privilege of old age, to which I am hardly yet entitled, by indulging in the pleasure of hearing myself talk on topics more interesting to myself, from personal recollection, than they can possibly be to a general audience. But they are topics of real importance and interest, which will form hereafter a portion, and that perhaps not the least considerable, of the history of the age in which we live. They are topics which vitally affect the present welfare and future destinies of the population of 150,000,000 souls which Providence has entrusted to the guidance of the British race in India.

HUSBANDS.

THE view which a wife takes of the character of her husband is, for obvious reasons, not always identical with that taken by the outside world. We all know cases of women finding every possible excellence in men whom everybody else agrees in pronouncing very silly and very selfish; and, on the other hand, men who commonly pass for everything that is generous and high-souled are often known at home to be full of petty egotisms and unlovable weaknesses. It is a little more curious that in the latter case women, as a rule, do not even wish other people to agree with them. They pour out their complaints into the ears of patient friends, but no sooner does the friend appear to share their convictions about the husband's shortcomings than, as Nancy Lammer said, "they turn round and praise him as if they wanted to sell him." They do not so much want sympathy as an opportunity of relieving their feelings, and nobody can become the confidante of a large circle of aggrieved married women who does not thoroughly understand this. Having married with impracticable views, or else with no views at all, about the life which they are entering, they subside, if of a weak temperament, into discontent and uneasiness; or, if possessed of irrefragable natural activity, they find a sufficient outlet for their dissatisfaction in the nursery, or at domestic meetings, or in bullying Tractarian or Nationalist curates. The fact that they refuse to allow anybody but themselves to abuse the husband for ceasing to be a lover says much for the general sense of what is due to conjugal honour. And this, after all, is often the sum of a woman's grievances. It would be folly to deny that, even among more refined people than haves and tramps, there are men who treat their wives with downright cruelty and heartlessness; but if this were other than distinctly exceptional, it would be quite impossible, even with the safety-valve of a Divorce Court, for society to hold together. Less bitter than this, but still intolerable enough, is a husband of an imperious and arrogant temper, who constantly offends his wife and everybody else by insolence and dogmatism. But by far the larger number of Englishmen are neither cruel nor overbearing. They are, as a rule, properly fond of their wives, and like them to be as happy and comfortable as possible; and the failure in this respect, where there is failure, is principally due to the nonsensical theories which young ladies too often entertain about married life—theories, however, for which they ought not to incur the entire blame. So long as they receive their peculiarly whimsical education which is at present thought good enough for all practical purposes, and are confined—unless they can write novels, or feel a call to practise physic—to the weakest kinds of make-believe activity, we cannot expect them to hold very sound notions about the whole duty of wives. Some philosopher has said that a man finds himself seven years older the day after his marriage. The revolution wrought in the mind of a woman must be still more remarkable. Marriage being the only goal which, in the vast majority of cases, she has ever been taught to look forward to or aim after, whatever discoveries she may make on arriving there produce proportionately deeper impression upon her than upon the man, as she has fewer other interests. If the anticipated bliss of this state is unfulfilled, then life is vanity indeed. Some women seem to be left stunned and helpless on finding that married life is not a sort of lasting picnic, and pass the remnant of their days in impatient whining. With others respect is too strong for this, and after a short stage of mental weakness they soon grasp the truth, that what they had mistaken for the goal is only the starting-point of a journey that will

demand a good many virtues of which hitherto they have only read in Sunday books. We are not saying that all wives are disappointed in their husbands, and must necessarily fall into one or other of these two classes. Many of them want to exceedingly little in return for their heart and hand that disappointment is almost out of the question. Some, again, are by nature of an affectionate and reverential temper which refuses to see the flaws in anybody to whom they have once fairly attached themselves, and husbands frequently fancy that this is what they have a right to expect. Apart from the question whether they are often likely to get it, it is worth considering how far such mental prostration is profitable either to the idol or the votary. But although everybody may know abundant instances of wives who are profoundly contented with their husbands, we suspect the number of those who find their lords precisely what, before marriage, they supposed them to be, is exceedingly small. It would be a piece of absurd and cynical affectation to say that the happiness of married life is only a decorous fancy; yet we are tolerably confident that the verdict of almost any twelve candid matrons who could be impelled would be to the effect that this happiness is of a very different kind from that which they had anticipated, and that the husband is an incredibly different manner of man from the suitor. It would, indeed, be very strange if it were otherwise. When he is in love, a man may think as a child and speak as a child; but, if he is to go on growing, he must put away childish things. In fact, most women would soon begin to complain of a husband who continued to feed them on the barley-sugar which, in its place, had been so exquisitely palatable. Still, the change from barley-sugar to beef and mutton not unfrequently occasions a decided shock to the moral system. A poet or a novelist of the analytic school would find an admirable subject in the working of this change upon a mind fortunately of rare and exceptional sensitiveness, such as one occasionally encounters in real life. The sorrows of men who have been jilted are now a worn-out theme, but the tragedy of a clever and high-minded woman who awakes to find herself mated with a pragmatical or downright villain has yet, in spite of *Romola*, to be effectively treated, her powers growing in strength, while his only grow in loudness or wickedness. Imagine the position of such a woman living with a bad but conceited poet, or with a man who was at war with his kind on the subject of perpetual motion, or the quadrature of the circle. Of course she does not tell everybody her wretched secret, and perhaps is herself only alive to it in a half-conscious way. But the marriage is a mistake for all that.

The most common source of unsuitable matches is plainly the sheer thoughtlessness with which many women marry. The process resembles nothing so much as raffling. Virtually, the whole thing is an affair of accident and chance, and the maiden who "was married one morning as she went into the garden for parsley to stuff a rabbit," has too many imitations of her rashness. There are a great many nice questions with reference to the exact duty of parents in preventing matrimonial mistakes on the part of their daughters. Of course, if a girl has set her heart on a groom, or on somebody whom they know to be an unprincipled scamp, her father and mother would be gravely to blame if they did not promptly take every possible step to prevent the marriage. But suppose the favoured suitor is what they call "a very deserving young man," but needy are they to prohibit the match in the face of the daughter's vehement inclination? Or a case may arise in which they know nothing about the character or the position of the suitor, but entertain a vague misgiving, an indistinct prejudice against him. May this be justly allowed to counterbalance the daughter's deliberate preference? There are a hundred shades of feeling between cordial approbation of a man for a son-in-law, and a repugnance which nothing can overcome; and it is impossible to draw the line at any one point and say, Here the father is justified in withholding his consent. In every case, very much must depend upon the character of the daughter herself. If she is naturally weak and wrong-headed, the exercise of parental authority can hardly be carried too far in order to protect her. But if she has habitually displayed a sound judgment and a solid temper, the question how far a father will be wise in imposing his veto is one which there must be a good deal of practical difficulty in deciding. Something like the following language has been used on the subject of marriage settlements:—"It is evidently very inconsistent for you to have such confidence in a man as to give him your daughter, and yet to impose restrictions on her property which imply that you think it quite possible that he may turn out a very objectionable person after all. You say the settlement is a precaution. But, as a precaution, it is absurdly incomplete. The only complete precaution is the prohibition of the marriage." But surely this is a very offhand way of meeting the difficulty. It entirely assumes a position which to us appears wholly untenable—namely, that a father can always with wisdom and justice resort to the extreme exercise of his authority. There are, as we have said, broadly marked cases where he would be bound to exert this authority with the utmost peremptoriness. But we submit that, as a rule, the objection on which the prohibition is founded should be substantial and distinct. The argument to which we refer supposes that a man has only to say, "You shall not marry Mr. So-and-so," and then he may immediately subside into a complacent and unquestioning conviction that he has done his whole duty as a British father. Among Orientals and barbarians this is no doubt an extremely satisfactory state of things, but in a country where women do not wrap up their faces, and may not, in cases of refractoriness, legally be tied up in sacks and thrown into the Thames, this power of despotic prohibition is a matter involving a good deal of responsibility. There may be any number of complex considerations, and, after he has duly weighed them all, the father may still be very gravely puzzled what course to take. We do not suppose that many young women die annually of broken hearts, but it appears not unlikely that as many happy marriages are prevented by the reckless exercise of the right of prohibition as unhappy ones are produced by reckless consent. The unhappiness of a matron is greatly to be deplored; still the woes of a frustrated spinster ought to count for something. Yet because a father does not think so ill of a man as to run the risk of making his daughter seriously unhappy by thwarting her reasonable inclination, nor so well of his prudence, sagacity, and incorruptible thriftiness as to hand him over ten or twenty thousand pounds without keeping any sort of control over it, he is accused of holding a theory that sons-in-law are in the nature of burglars. Well, but it is said, the

one of this cumbersome arrangement of trustees, and parchment, and heavy bills, and so on, is to be found in the common-law principle that a husband becomes absolutely entitled to his wife's personal property and to the profits of her real property during her life, or under certain circumstances, for his own life. This may be a very mischievous principle, and we are no champions of the common-law doctrines about *jointure*. But is it at all probable, if the whole common-law were swept away, and every married woman became entitled, as against her husband, to the absolute ownership of all her property, that a father would cease to tie up his daughter's fortune? Would he be one whit more ready to entrust property which, after all, is his own—for this is the case on which we are arguing—to a man who, in spite of all foresight, might be tempted into bad speculations or improvident living? For though legally it might be made the woman's own property, it is not very difficult to see how it would come, as a matter of fact, to be within the control of the son-in-law. We are not saying that the common-law doctrine is not very insulting to women, and sometimes exceedingly prejudicial to their interests. This is not the question. The father wishes to secure to his daughter and her children certain property, which, be it remembered, is his own, and not theirs. He chooses that she shall have no power to frustrate this intention by diverting his gift to a person whom he may possibly like very much or possibly be quite indifferent to, and he has recourse to the only means by which he can be quite sure that his property will go where he desires that it should go. What has the common-law principle to do with this? He wishes it to go to his daughter, not to his son-in-law; and he knows enough of human nature to be sure that, if left to her power, the husband would be able either to coax or bully her into surrendering it, or to make her life a burden to her for refusing.

We consider the anti-settlement view sentimental, because its upholders assail the doctrine of the common law, but because, in the substitutes which they propose, they shut their eyes to the actual experience of mankind, and neglect the notorious conditions of married life. We maintain the question at issue to be, not whether married women should own their property, but whether a father ought so far to adopt his daughter's enthusiastic estimate of her lover as to banish every thought that he ever can become other than immaculate, and to neglect reasonable precautions accordingly. He has seen other marriages which looked just as "auspicious" end in misery and ruin. Of course he believes that this will be otherwise, but still there is the chance; and though he cannot protect his daughter from every possibility of being made miserable, he does the best he can. It has been said that marriage-settlements are useful only where the marriage itself was a mistake. It might be replied that they are often the very means of preventing marriages from proving mistakes, because they prevent that estrangement and alienation which could scarcely fail to attend any expression of determination on the wife's part to keep to herself the property which the reformed common-law had conferred upon her. The French system is, no doubt, worthy of investigation, and the machinery of English settlements may be unnecessarily cumbersome and expensive, but we should look suspiciously on any improvements springing from the cool theory that a husband is treated like a burglar because he is not allowed to have undisputed control over his father-in-law's money.—*Saturday Review*.

MEAN MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS FOR JULY, 1864.

No. of days rain.	Inches of rain.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Prevailing Direction.												
Mean Wind.												
Mean Humidity.												
Mean Pressure of Air.												
Mean Barometer at 5 P.M.												
Mean Rainfall.												
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Mean Direction of Wind.												
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Observations taken only on five days during the month.
* Instruments used.
The barometer is the mean of all the observations, the barometer being corrected for the mean of the day.
The prevailing direction of wind is the direction in which it was observed the greatest number of times.
GEORGE S. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

UTAH.

Quebec, October 21.—It is reported that the Conference have agreed upon the construction of the Lower House on a basis of representation according to population, the total number of members to be 154. The Conference is now discussing the powers of the general Government.

Quebec, October 22.—The outline of the new Federal Constitution will probably be as follows: The Governor-General of the Confederation to be appointed by the Crown, and to be advised by the Cabinet, under the British Parliamentary form, the Government members of the Upper Chamber to be appointed by the Crown, for life. The members of the Lower House to be elected for five years; the representation to be adjusted every ten years. A Lieutenant-Governor to each province, to be appointed by the Governor-General of the Confederation, under the advice of the Federal Cabinet. The Constitution and local Legislatures to be determined by the existing Parliament. With regard to uniformity in finance, the Ministers of the different Provinces are engaged in preparing financial statements for each Province.
Montreal, October 22.—Twelve of the St. Albans raiders have been captured in Canada, one of whom, now in jail at St. Albans, has declared the entire plot, and states the names of the conspirators. The Government has captured the conspirators, and the papers for these captured have been forwarded to the St. Albans.

100

We owe our commerce to our national industry, the skilled use of capital, and the labour of those to whom it gives employment. Neither could avail to increase our home wealth and foster our foreign trade, were we not a people at peace among ourselves. It is not because we have coal and iron at our feet that we have outrun so many in the race, in which the power of these has made us so strong and swift.

Let the law, the strong arm of the civil power, boldly and firmly administered, put down all exercise of force, direct or indirect, by combinations of workmen to compel others to join them in a "strike." The law can do this; but no legal power can make men deeply reason upon those many causes which, for ever

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J. WILLIAMSON } Auditors.
W. WARDROP }

THOMAS FRASER, Council Clerk and Treasurer.
Municipal Council Chambers, Redfern,
31st December, 1894.

who may be desirous of accepting a Lease of the S.S. lately in the occupation of Messrs. TOWNS and D. All particulars may be known on application to undersigned, at the Phoenix Wharf.

E. MANNING

Sydney, 21st December, 1864.

HILL and CO. have much pleasure in announcing their patrons, and the public in general, that they have received, ex RIFLEMAN and DUNCAN DUNBAR, of London, 100 rolls of very choice Brussels and Trestry Carpets, direct from the best manufacturers. Australian Furnishing Warehouse, 100, King-street.

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